



VICTORIES
WORLD'S GREATEST EXPOSITION

T

860

.C1

M416

1904

CIMEXRF

AMERICAN

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



A Beautiful View across the Main Basin. The United States Government building and gardens directly in front, Palace of Liberal Arts on the left and Mines and Metallurgy on the right.



U. S. Government Building. It has ever been the custom of our government to lend her approval to all expositions of importance, but never before has she erected so large a building or spent as much money in its construction. The present building is 250 x 800 feet and cost about \$500,000. Every department of the government is represented in this building. One of the most striking exhibits as you enter the central portal is one half of a battleship fully equipped. The postoffice department is in the extreme northeastern corner. Just outside the Government Buildings are located sea coast defense guns, which are operated at certain intervals every day.



The Varied Industries Building is a magnificent structure. It is one that will strike the beholder immediately after passing the main entrance gate. It presents a facade of 1,200 feet on the north and 525 feet on the east, giving 656,250 feet of exhibition space on the first or ground floor. There is on the main facade a center tower 400 feet high, with flanking towers each about 200 feet high. In the large tower there is a magnificent electric clock. These towers afford ample space for electrical display and illumination. There are numerous entrances on the facade exclusive of the main entrance in the center.



Looking Northeast from East Lagoon. In the distance near the parade entrance can be seen the observation tower rising 300 feet, from top of which a visitor can view the entire grounds. The farthest building on the right will be recognized, by its sculptured domes, as the Palace of Liberal Arts; the first building, by its stately monuments, as the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. The beautiful bridges spanning the Lagoons at various places are admired by all. One glimpse from these in the evening, after all buildings are lighted, makes a scene most spectacular and gorgeous.



The Electricity Building cost over \$400,000. The structure is located on the main central avenue and forms one of the leading elements of the main exposition picture. It has a frontage of 650 feet toward the north and 525 feet toward the east, facing the main lagoon. On two sides of the building are loggias which will add pleasing effects of light and shadow. The plan of the building is simple and well treated, showing an effect to supply as much exhibit space as is possible with the 292,000 square feet of floor space. The exhibit space is compact and symmetrical. An extensive balcony sweeps around four sides of the building, supplying 100,000 square feet of additional space.



Liberal Arts Building is one of the principal buildings of the Exposition. In it can be seen ancient and modern musical instruments from all parts of the world, the development of printing, engraving, photography, navigation, engineering, the evolution of sewing machines, typewriters, hospital and surgical, dental and astronomical instruments of all kinds. To give a list of them all would occupy many times the space at our control. The building cost about half a million dollars and covers nine acres.



Machinery Hall is one of the principal buildings on the ground. The walks to the entrance extend through beautiful gardens. The style of architecture is decidedly German. The ceilings are lofty and artistically decorated. Just inside the main entrance stands the largest steam engine ever built. It develops 5,000 H. P. Among the items of unusual interest is a 1,750 H. P. gas engine from Germany, a 3,000 H. P. gas engine from Belgium, an 8,000 H. P. steam turbine from New York. The 3,000 H. P. gas engine from Belgium will attract the most attention. It is the first gas engine ever built larger than a 600 H. P. The fly wheel alone weighs 34 tons.



South Entrance of Manufactures Building. The foreign nations have taken great interest in bringing to St. Louis their various manufactures so that this building, which covers about 14 acres and cost \$20,000, contains the greatest variety of manufactured articles for the office and home. Watch and clock making is so arranged that an interested observer can watch the construction of any certain piece. The glass industry has also an important and prominent position.



View of the Plaza of St. Anthony. Standing at the head of the west lagoon, looking north, gives the best view of the space between the Palaces of Varied Industries and Transportation, called Plaza of St. Anthony. The buildings on the left of this view are Machinery and Transportation; on the right Electricity and Varied Industries. The dome in the distance is one of the Pike attractions, "Creation."



View near Agricultural Building looking northeast, showing Forestry, Fish and Game Building in the distance.



After a few hours of sight-seeing the visitor to the World's Fair will find delight, recreation and instruction by taking a trip on one of the many launches that tour the lagoons and waterways around the central buildings. The view here shown is looking west from the Plaza of Orleans, showing a corner of the Palace of Education, the north front of the Palace of Electricity and the Palace of Machinery in the distance. The Plaza of Orleans is the name given to the area between the Liberal Arts and Manufactures Building, corresponding in size and position to the Plaza of St. Anthony, which lies between the Varied Industries and Transportation Buildings.



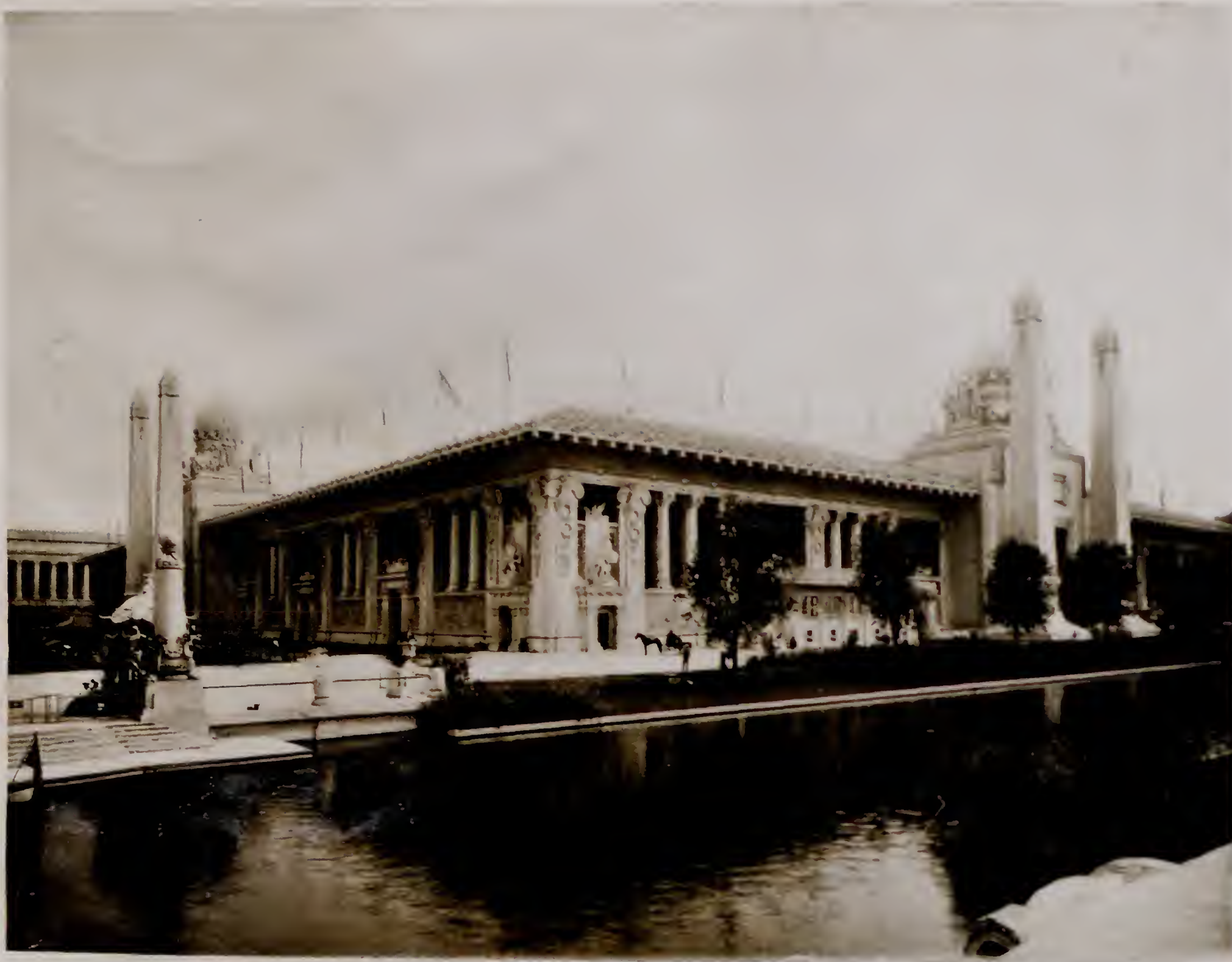
The Palace of Art consists of a group of four pretentious buildings, aggregate cost over \$1,000,000. The central building is the principal one. It is Bedford limestone and will remain a permanent gallery of art. It contains 22 galleries, a spacious hall and the necessary complement of offices. Dimensions, 360 x 166 feet; the side pavilions are 422 feet long, each containing over fifty galleries. The total number of rooms are 135. All Europe has contributed of their best works. Italy alone offered 4,000 masterpieces when only 400 could be accepted. Japan contributes some very fine silk and cut velvet wall hangings. France exhibits beauvais and goblin tapestries and fine porcelain ware.



East Entrance of Transportation Building. St. Louis has the honor and distinction of having, at present, the two largest transportation stations in the world. First—The grand terminal railway depot where all visitors who enter St. Louis by rail alight. Second—The beautiful Transportation Palace which covers about 15 acres and contains all kinds of vehicles both ancient and modern, from stage coach to the palatial cars of the 20th century. The main entrance with its beautiful wide archways is suggestive of the size of this immense building.



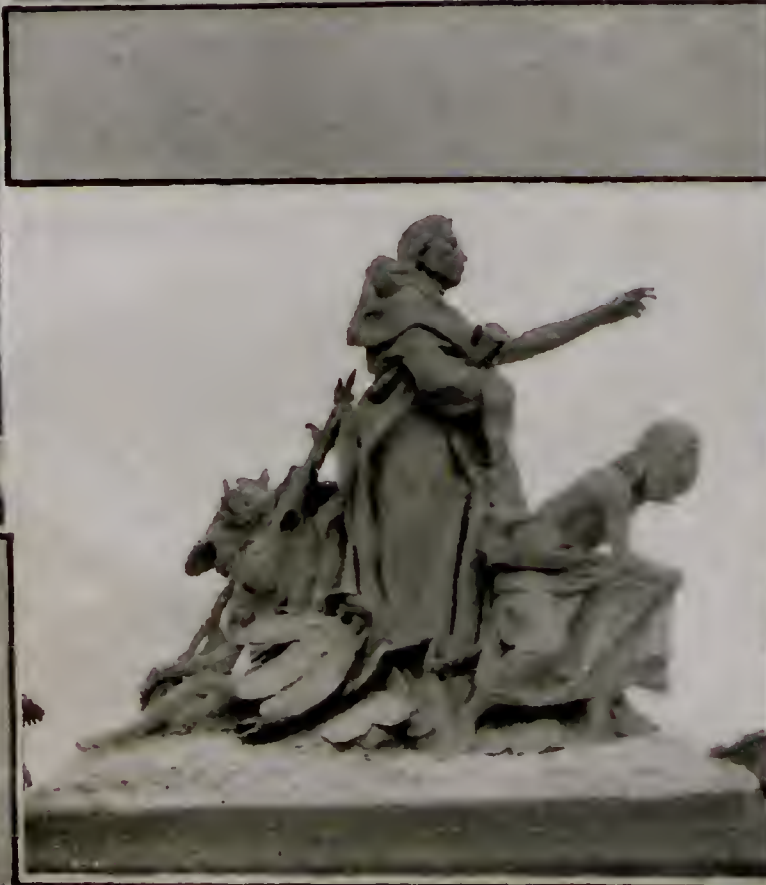
Administration Building. Is one of a group of ten buildings known as the Washington University Group, situated on ten acres of land attached to Forest Park. They are built of Missouri red granite, trimmed with Bedford limestone and cost \$1,130,000. In this building are located the general offices of the Exposition Company, they having occupied these quarters since May 1st, 1902.



Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. This exhibit gives demonstrations of the methods of working mines and quarries and prospecting for mineral deposits. One of the largest groups in this building consists of ores and minerals in their rough, hewn, sawed and polished states. Books and other literary materials dealing with geology and the mining world with its interests, constitutes a unique library.



Palace of Education. All kinds of books, maps, globes and other appliances for the equipment of kindergarten, intermediate and university classes are shown in this one grand collection. The architecture of the building is suggestive of the Grecian classics. The cost of the building was about \$400,000. Its location is directly in front of the Cascades and to the east of the Grand Basin.



Statuary. At various points around the Cascades and along the fronts of the various buildings appear statuary either in honor of distinguished persons or productions of American sculptors. The monument on the right of this group is that of Ferdinand De Soto, by S. C. Potter, and stands on the Plaza at the east front of the Palace of Varied Industries. Ferdinand DeSoto was the discoverer of the Lower Mississippi River in 1541. The statue on the left is that of Louis Joliet by P. A. Proctor, is located at the west front of the Palace of Manufactures. Louis Joliet discovered the Upper Mississippi in 1673.



The Main Lagoon from Terrace of States. The Louisiana Purchase Monument and Tyrolean Alps to the right forming the background. On the left the Electricity Building.



View Looking Down Lagoon from Southwest. There are many points of vantage from which one can notice the magnitude of the various palaces and especially the plan of the exposition grounds. This view is taken from near the southwest side of the Grand Basin, showing at the right the west fronts of the Education and Manufacturers Palaces, also giving prominence to the Louisiana Purchase Monument which is located at the extreme end of the Grand Basin and at the south end of the Plaza of St. Louis.



A View Across Grand Basin showing the Festival Hall, the Colonade of States with high class restaurant pavilions at each end, the Cascades and Cascade Gardens. This is one of the most beautiful views on the whole grounds either by day or by night. The Grand Basin is continually dotted with pleasure yachts and gondolas swiftly gliding to and fro under bridges and through lagoons, winding in and out among the million people. From the mouths of scores of figures extending from the water's edge to the base of the pavilion spurt jets of water in rainbow fashion, and falling back into the torrent quickly mingle with each other. At night the whole scene is illuminated by myriads of electric lights of various colors, giving it a most enchanting appearance, equalling if not surpassing that of the Pan American at Buffalo. These pavilions are the most expensive and elaborately decorated on the grounds. The central one alone cost over \$1,000,000. It has a seating capacity of 3,500 people and will be used for all state banquets, concerts, receptions, etc. It contains the largest concert organ in the world. The side pavilions are used for high class public restaurants.



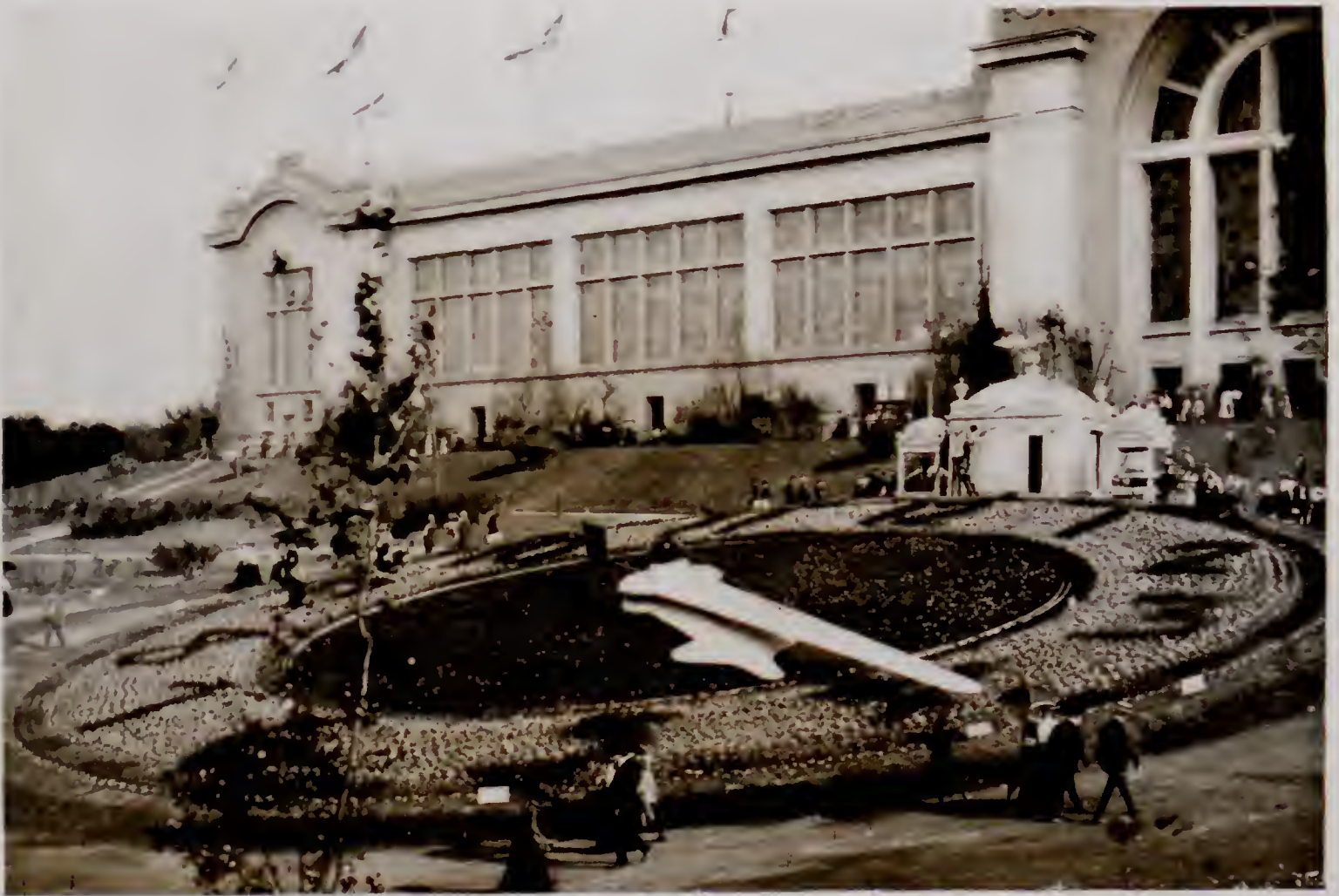
Palace of Varied Industries. Similar in design, size and exhibit to the Palace of Manufactures and standing in a corresponding position in front of the Cascades is the Palace of Varied Industries. Its length is 1,200 feet and width 525 feet and covers an area of 14 acres. Choice exhibits of fine manufactured articles from all parts of the world are here displayed, such as furniture, cut glass, jewelry, etc.



The Palace of Agriculture covers more ground than any other building, having about twenty-three acres of floor space. The interior decorations are very elaborate. Missouri displays a corn booth upon which car load after car load of corn has been used. The building is octagonal in shape, 40 ft. in diameter, 60 ft. high including dome. The interior decorations are pictures of animals, coat of arms, etc., in colors, the colors brought out with different colored corn. Mississippi is represented by a mammoth figure, 60 feet high made of cotton, representing a king, and labeled "King Cotton." Canada has a beautiful booth trimmed with agricultural products raised in Canada.



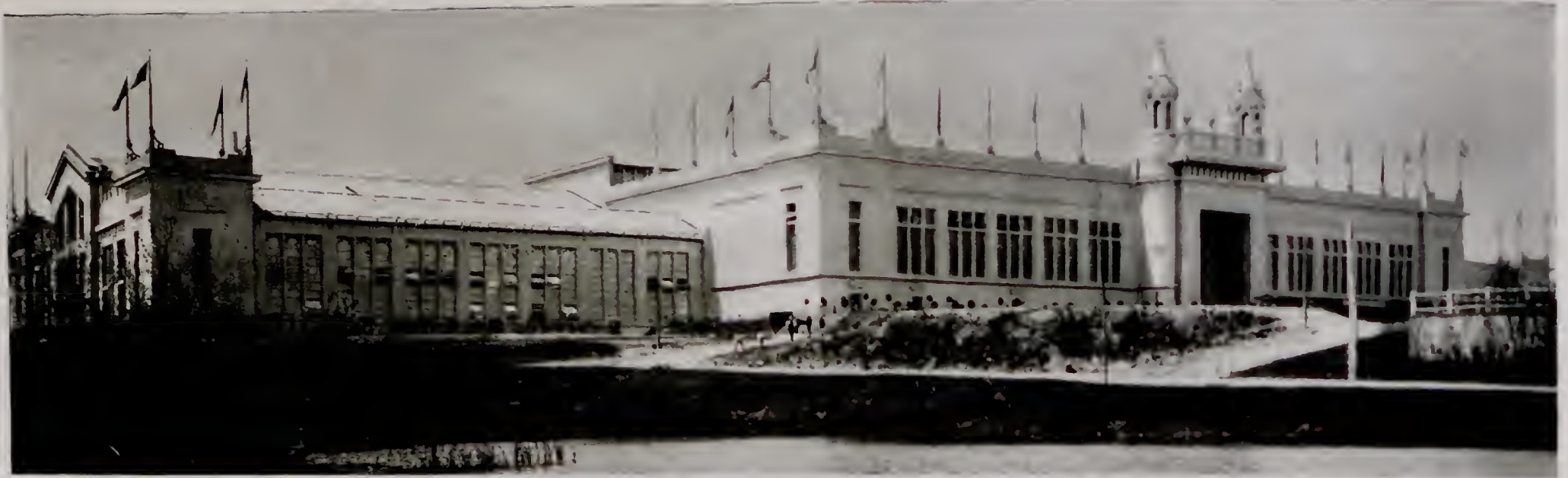
Sunken Gardens. Another delightful resting place may be found between the Mines and Metallurgy and Liberal Arts Buildings. This space has been named Sunken Gardens. Beautiful beds of flowers are numerous and seats for the tired sight-seers are in abundance. Looking toward the west can be seen the Palace of Liberal Arts and the Palace of Manufactures.



The Floral Clock is placed upon a side hill directly in front of Agricultural Building. The machinery of the clock is completely hidden from view. The face of the clock is made up of flowering and foliage plants.



A view from Agricultural Building looking north down International Avenue, showing the Brazilian and Belgium buildings.



Palace of Horticulture. In the midst of a luxurious growth of varied foliage and blooming plants, and away to the south and west of the other prizes, stands the Horticulture Palace. In one of the three sections many tropical plants and trees are growing. The central section contains the largest exhibit of fresh fruits that has ever been shown at any of the various world's expositions. The principal fruit growers of the various states used great care during the last fruit season to preserve in cold storage the many choice subjects here shown. These are important not only for the fruit itself, but the best means of preservation is thoroughly demonstrated. The third section is devoted principally to machinery, tools and other devices used by horticulturists of today.



Plaza St. Louis. In the center of this Court, directly in front of the Festival Hall and Cascades, stands the Louisiana Purchase Monument, decorated with sculpture symbolizing the cordial welcome extended by the City of St. Louis to her guests from every parts of the World. Towering fifty feet in the air is a mammoth figure of the Crusador St. Louis, for whom the city is named.



The Mines and Metallurgy Building from the Cascades. From this point a great number of statues which abound at the Exposition can be seen. The dome at the right is that of the U. S. Government Building, and the tower at the left is the exhibit of the American De-Forest Wireless Telegraphy.



Forestry, Fish and Game Building (upper view).



The Alaska Building (lower view).

The Forestry, Fish and Game Building cost over \$200,000. This is the most expensive building ever built for the purpose for which it is used. In the building many of the States, and some foreign countries, make very fine displays of their resources in the above lines.



Sculpture is a very prominent feature at the World's Fair. By it the artist allegorically tells the story of the great events the exposition commemorates. Each group or piece illustrates some historical event. Great care has been exercised in placing each piece or group in a position to produce the most perfect harmony. There are in all 250 groups containing 1,000 figures, which cost \$500,000. The Cascade Garden is the central point of the decorative system from which radiate throughout the grounds all these embellishments which give beauty and character to the surroundings. At this point we find the management has been most lavish in its distribution of these works of art.



U. S. Commission of Fish and Fisheries. No doubt the largest collection of fish and other aquatic animals are shown in this exhibit. Aside from the tanks for fresh water fish, there are pools for the larger fish and marine specimens. The taxidermist exhibits many fine game trophies, products of hunting and fishing, literature, fishing equipments, modern netting boats fully rigged for fishery work.

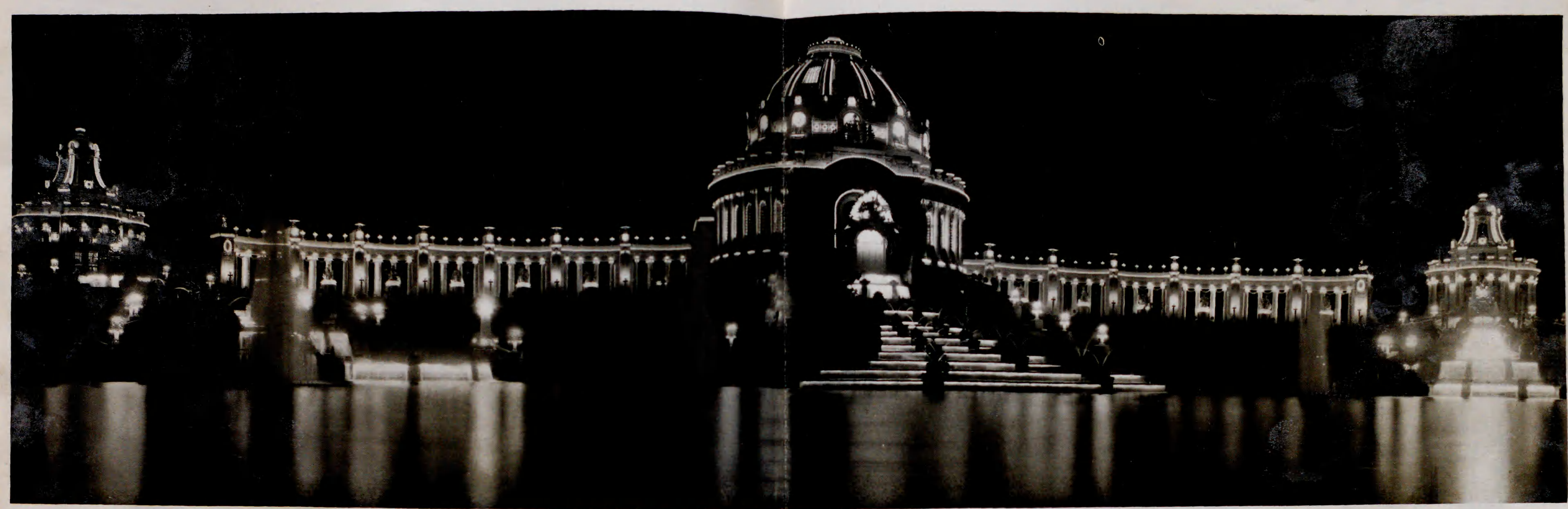


Temple of Fraternity. The fellowship of fraternity has never been better exemplified than the result of the co-operation of the leading fraternal organizations of the world. For the first time they have joined forces at the expense of about \$60,000 and produced this temple. Each of the various organizations have headquarters here for the entertainment of its members.



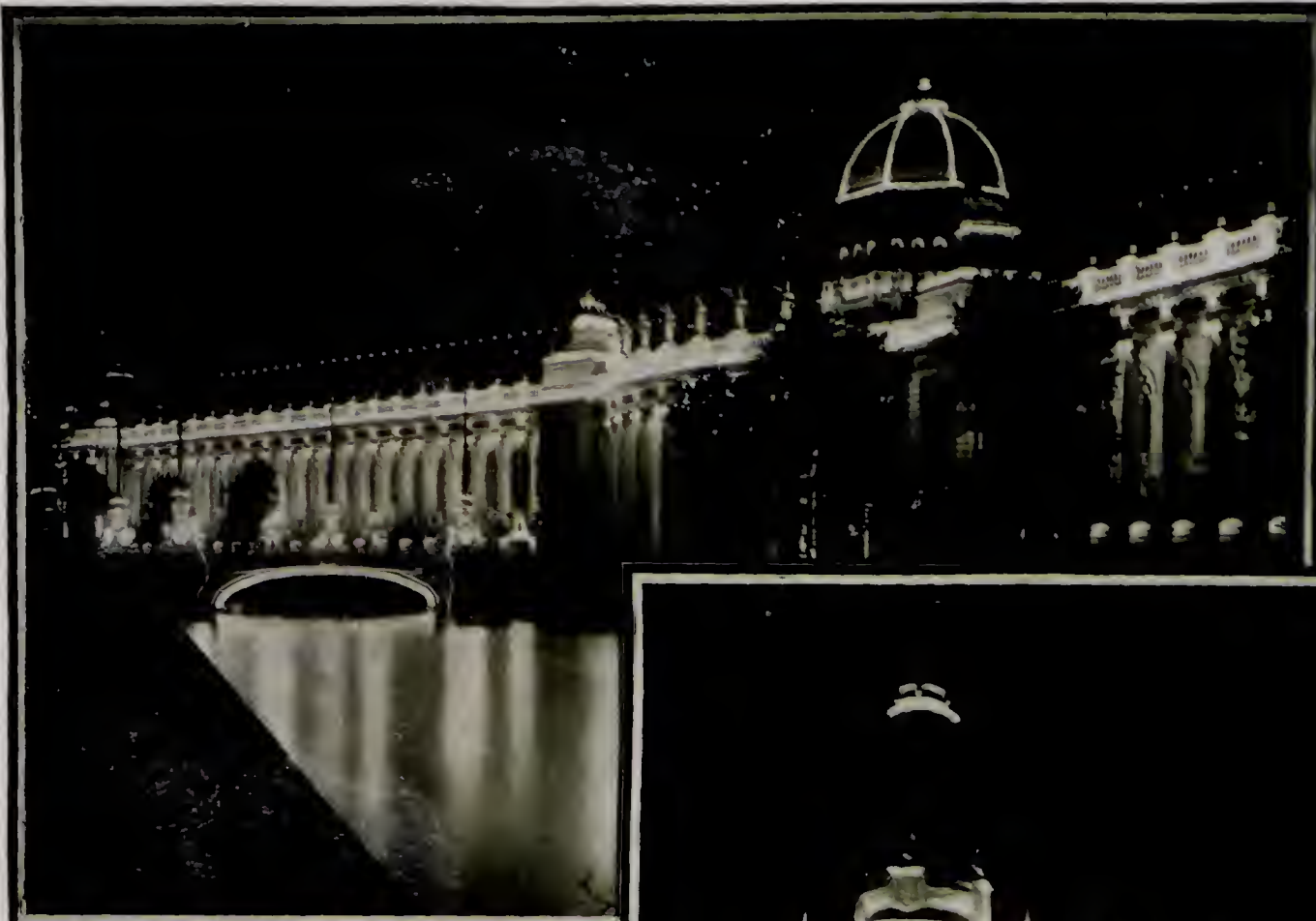
South Entrance Palace of Liberal Arts.
North Entrance Varied Industries.

One Corner Electricity Building.
South Entrance Education and Social Economy.



Cascades by Night.

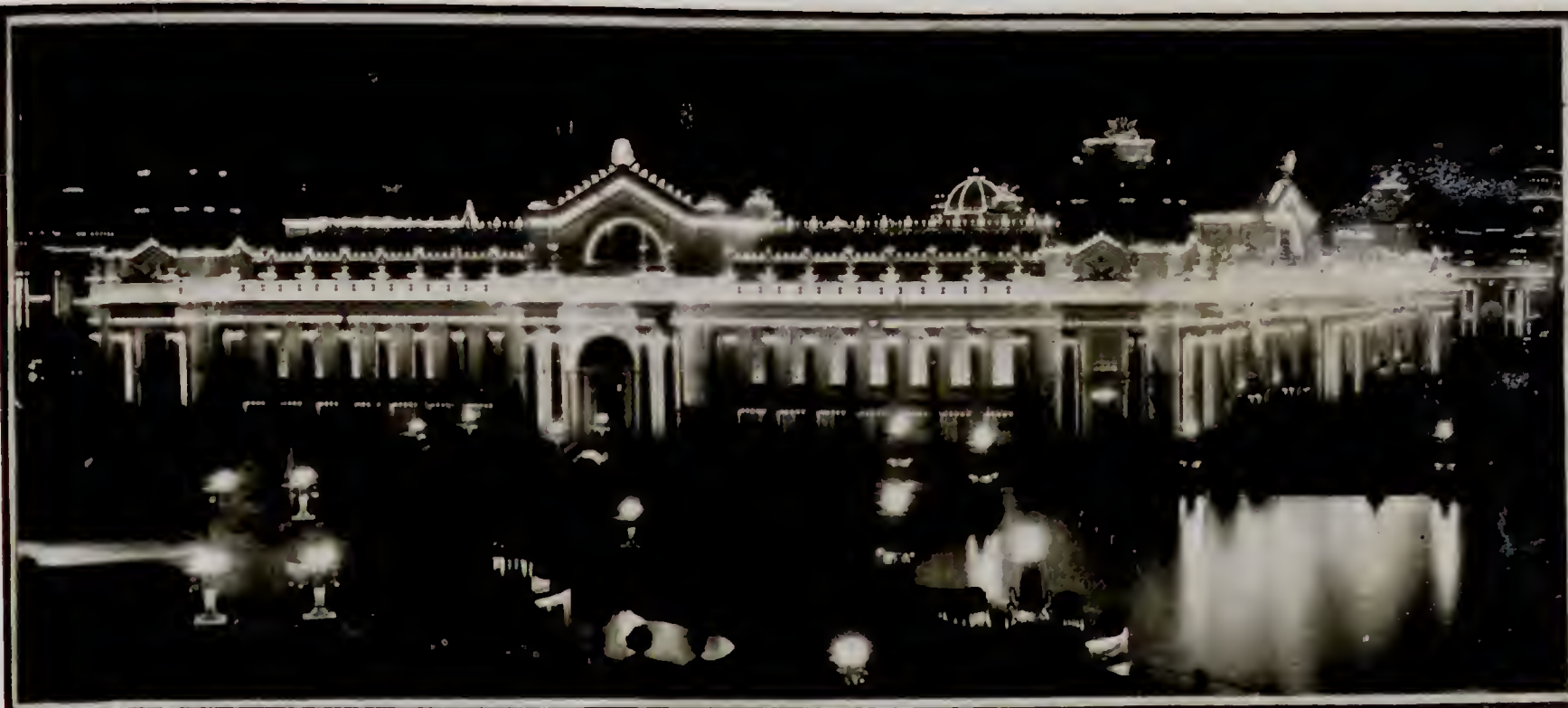
The designer of the grounds not only had in mind beauty, convenience and style for the Exposition by daylight, as the illumination in the evening far exceeds that of the day view. The Colonnade and pavilions as well as the Festival Hall are covered by myriads of electric lights showing the outlines of the buildings and making beautiful reflections in the water in front. The glass steps forming the Cascades are illuminated from beneath by various colored lights which add materially to the spectacular picture.



Palace of Varied Industries.

Entrance to Palace of Transportation.

Beauties of the Evening.



Palace of Electricity.



Palace of Education.

Beauties of the Evening.



Austria. Austrian tourists will feel at home at their government building which is built in somewhat massive style, having two large towers on either side of the entrance. Upon these appear the various flags and emblems of the Austrian army. The appropriation from this government was about \$100,000, which was distributed among the various exhibits.



British Government Building. England has taken as her type of building architecture of the eighteenth century, which is entirely different from any of the other foreign buildings. The appropriation for this building and other exhibits amounted to \$700,000.



German Building.

The German Government has been more generous in her appropriation for an exhibition at the World's Fair than any other foreign nation except it may be France. In addition to the official pavilion she has a splendid displays in the main palaces, especially machinery. Her appropriation was \$1,000,000.00.



Brazilian Building. A part of Brazil's \$600,000 appropriation was utilized in the construction of this beautiful palace. The design is exceptionally attractive and does great credit to South America's largest republic. This government is also represented in the various departments of the Exposition.



Canada our next door neighbor has demonstrated her friendship by the interest she has taken in the Exposition and the amount of money that has been appropriated for her several exhibits. Her beautiful pavilion stands in the valley near the great Ferris Wheel between the Agriculture and Forestry buildings. It is headquarters for the Canadian Commission, all visitors from Canada and their friends. In addition to this official pavilion she makes elaborate displays in many of the main buildings.



The Scandinavian Peninsula.



The Cuban Pavilion.



The Japanese Government Building and Gardens showing the top of the Ferris Wheel on the opposite side of the rise of ground. The United States has always taken a lively interest in the social, moral and industrial advancement of the Japanese government, sympathizing with them in adversity and rejoicing in their prosperity. They seemed to appreciate it and cheerfully appropriated \$400,000 for their exhibit and afterward increased it to \$600,000. In addition to their Pavilion they have an extensive exhibit in the main buildings. The Ferris Wheel is the same one used at the World's Fair, Chicago.



France's Beautiful Building. To the extreme west of the palaces, facing the Machinery and Transportation buildings, stands the representation of the French government. It consists of the main building with two wings, equal in size, extending to the front, forming a court. The entire appropriation for building and exposition purposes exceeds one million dollars.



Italian Building. The Roman columns across the front of Italy's American home is suggestive of the ancient monuments in Rome. The building is well principally as headquarters for the officers and tourists from their native country. In the various palaces appear the exhibits for which the Italian government appropriated \$1,000,000.



Mexico. The tropics of North America are represented in an ideal manner by the Mexican Building and its surroundings of palms and other tropical plants. The tile roofs and balconies are truly typical of our Mexican neighbors. This government has been liberal both in its buildings and its exhibits.



Nicaragua
East Indies

Argentina
Guatemala



Holland
Belgium

Siam

Holland has erected a very peculiar pavilion characteristic of the Holland architecture. China appropriated over \$400,000. In addition to her official pavilions she makes an extensive exhibition in the main buildings. Belgium has a beautiful pavilion surmounted by a large crown emblematic of her government. The government appropriated \$100,000 and makes a very creditable display in the main buildings. Siam has appropriated over \$100,000 and erected a very novel pavilion which attracts considerable attention.



On the block of Art Hall stands three colossal pavilions known as the Casino. These buildings are connected by a magnificent colonade representing the 14 States carved out of the Louisiana purchase. Each of these States is represented by a massive sculptured figure of a maternal woman bearing some children of the State she represents. Over her head appears the name of the State and the year it was received into the Union.



The City of New York.
Kansas City Casino.



San Francisco the Model City.



Kentucky
Connecticut

Ohio
Missouri

Never before has the several states taken the interest in an exposition that has been taken in this one, they seem to have vied with each other in producing the best exhibition and the best state building. Missouri has taken a just pride in being the home of this the greatest of all expositions, did not allow any other state to outdo her. Her appropriation for state building was \$1,000,000; Connecticut, \$100,000; Kentucky, \$100,000; Ohio, \$100,000.



Indiana
Arkansas

South Dakota
Massachusetts

Indiana appropriation, \$150,000 South Dakota appropriation, \$35,000. Arkansas appropriation, \$100,000. Massachusetts appropriation, over \$100,000.



Illinois.
Iowa.

West Virginia.
New York.

Illinois appropriation, \$262,000; West Virginia appropriation, \$95,000; Iowa appropriation, over \$200,000; New York appropriation, over \$350,000. The New York State building is one of the largest, richest and most elaborately finished of any of the State buildings. In fact it is second to none except Missouri.



Oklahoma.
Tennessee.

Virginia.
Georgia.

Oklahoma appropriation, \$61,000; Virginia appropriation, \$100,000; Tennessee appropriation, \$145,000; Georgia appropriation, \$50,000.



Oregon
California

Montana
Arizona

The different state buildings are as varied in their design and architectural beauty as the states are in resources, wealth and population. Oregon appropriation, \$110,000. Montana appropriation, \$125,000. California appropriation, over \$300,000. Arizona appropriation, \$60,000.



**Maine
New Mexico**

The Maine Building is rather modest, still unique. It is built of logs from Maine in their natural condition. The decorations are specimens of fish and game from the state. Maine appropriation \$50,000. Utah appropriation \$60,000. New Mexico appropriation \$30,000. Mississippi appropriation over \$75,000.

**Utah
Mississippi**



Minnesota.
Indian Territory.

Rhode Island.
Louisiana.

Minnesota appropriation, \$100,000; Rhode Island appropriation, over \$30,000; Indian Territory appropriation, \$50,000; Louisiana appropriation, \$145,000. Little Rhode Island has a very attractive building representing a house built of solid granite in an endless variety of shapes and shades



Washington
Michigan.

Pennsylvania
Nevada.

Washington State digressed from all the other States in the construction of her State building, the principal object being to show the resources of her forests. At each angle we find one solid stick of timber 2 feet square by 100 feet long. Inside of the building we find a spruce plank 9 feet wide by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, a plank of a fur tree $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide by 4 inches thick. For an office they use the trunk of a tree 12 feet in diameter hollowed out.



Texas
Wisconsin

Kansas
Maryland

Texas appropriation over \$100,000. Kansas appropriation \$275,000. Wisconsin appropriation \$176,000. Maryland appropriation over \$50,000.



Creation and Hereafter.

Speculators as to our previous existence and our future may find satisfaction in these attractions.



Streets of Cairo.



Baby Incubators.
Amusements and Curios of the Pike.



Hagenbeck's Zoological Gardens. The fame of Hagenbeck's trained animals is so wide-spread that no World's Fair would be complete without this exhibition. Nearly all wild animals are here entirely controlled by the will of man.



Asia. With the use of camels, elephants and other animals, together with Asiatic costumes and paraphernalia the principal cities of the great continent are here made realistic. Juggling and other amusements of the East are also features of this attraction.



The Tyrolean Alps

A vivid comprehension of Alpine life, mountain climbing, avalanches, the habits and style of living of the inhabitants of these snow-capped mountains can be obtained by a visit to the German Tyrolean Alps. On first entering the inclosure you are taken on board a tram railroad carried through Tyrolese villages in miniature, through deep ravines and subterraneous passages.



The Costumes

exhibited in this building are both ancient and historical. They were collected at an expense of over half a million dollars by Prof. M. Felix, the famous Parisian costumer. Amongst the selection can be seen the coronation robe of Josephine, first Queen of France. The robe alone cost \$16,000



On the Pike. In the limited space we have to describe the different scenes and places of entertainment on the Pike it is impossible to give more than a passing notice. The most of them are refined and instructive. After visiting them you can feel that you have had quite an experience in foreign travel and know considerable about the customs of foreigners in their own countries.



The Hale Fire Fighters is one of the most interesting, instructive and practical exhibitions on the Pike. Here you can see all the latest appliances for successfully fighting fires in great cities and a practical illustration of a well-trained company going to a fire, putting the appliances to the severest test, rescuing property, victims, etc.



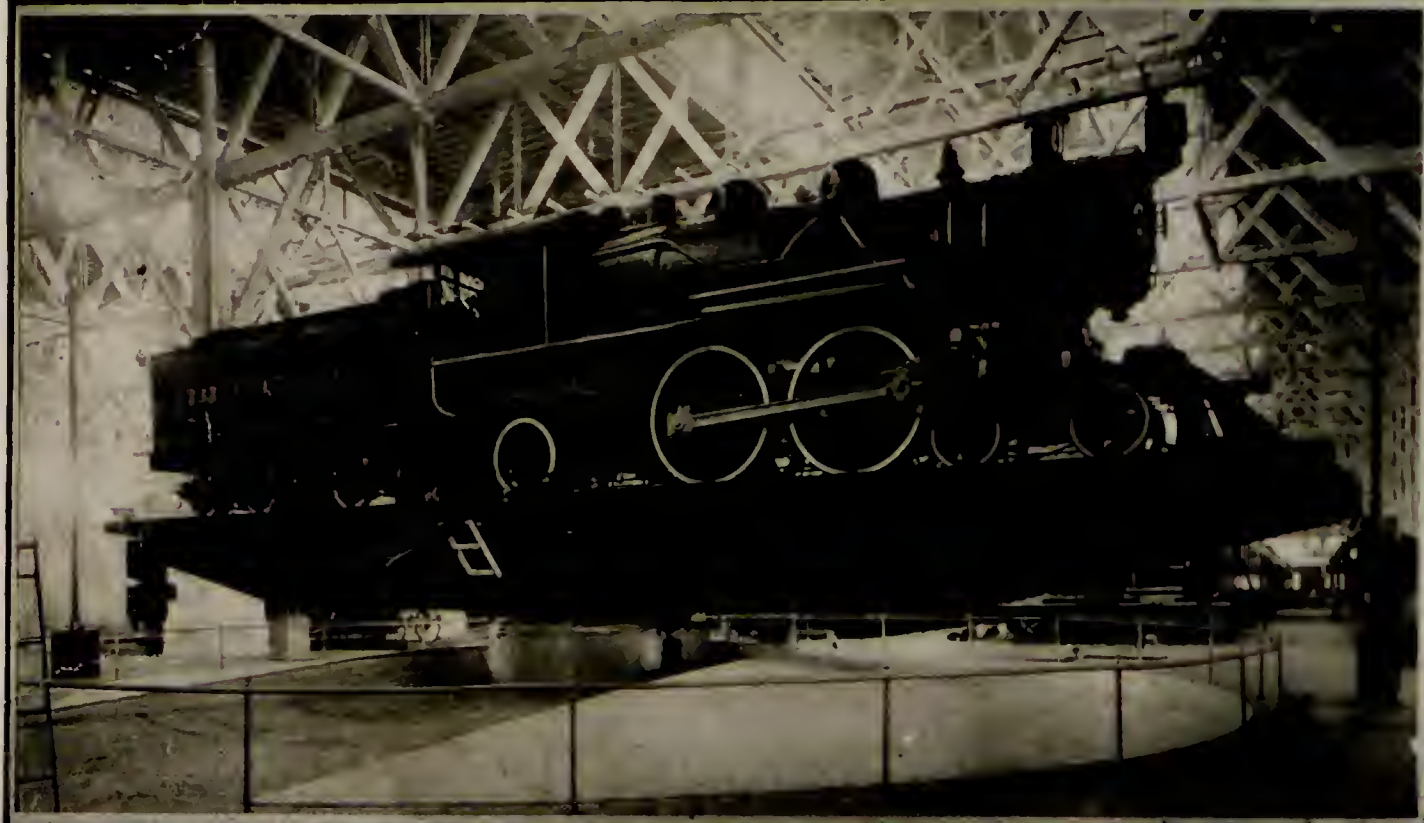


Twenty Mule Team
Mammoth Cage.

The mammoth cage is built in a ravine through which a crystal brook is continually rippling. It encircles full grown forest trees, and contains birds of every variety, that fly at will almost as free as in their natural state. The Twenty Mule Team is used in the borax industry in Death Valley in Eastern California. It was at first thought that wireless messages could only be sent and received from great elevations. For this reason experimental towers were built upon the tops of mountains. This is found to be incorrect; if the instruments are tuned in unison obstructions cannot prevent the vibrating message from passing from one to the other.



American DeForrest Wireless
Telegraph Tower



The upper picture represents a German locomotive. The lower one a mammoth American engine of the Big Four type on an automatic turn table constantly revolving at the rate of one revolution every few seconds. The great driving wheels are in motion as though making over a mile a minute on a well-ballasted track. The figure on the right is made up of farm products, such as corn husks, grain, etc. There are a great many very artistic designs of the kind throughout the different palaces but it would require many volumes like this to illustrate them all.

